THE WEEKLY CLARION.

The Election-We Must Bide our Time.

The stream of political events is very unclean. Liberty regulated and protected by law and founded upon justice, has been unable to purify it; and anarchy reveling in spoils snatched from the majority without shadow of law or equity, will shave additional inspiration, and may entail upon the country alf the woes that radical members and speakers have foreshadowed. We in julged in the hope that the vote of New York on Tuesday would put the radicals to reflecting upon the policy they have been thrusting on the people, but party organization was too powerful, and as a sequence, radicalism has the reign of power probably for the next three years. In New York the result must have somewhat astonished even the Republicans. In 1864, Fenton's majority was 8307, and now instead of decreasing, as was expected, it inreased, according to some dispatches, to about fifteen thousand. Hoffman's figures will hardly reach Seymour's in 1864. Had this State gone for Hoffman, the President could have defied the revolutionists, but now it remains to be seen whether he will be able to withstand the dangerous schemes they have on foot.

In Massachusetts, as if to add to the revolutionary ambition of Stevens, Butler and Forney, two negroes have been elected to the Legislature. Chas. J. Mitchell is a self-educated negro and was nominated and elected by one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic wards in Boston against an eminent lawyer of that city. The other successful negro is E. G. Walker, of Charlestown-a man reputed to be equal in talent to many of the white Legislators of that State.

Tuesday did not change the complexion of Congress materially, if we are to credit the dispatches. Massachusetts has ten radicals as before and New York twenty one against ten. The Democrats loose one in Missouri. one in Wisconsin and one in New Jersey, and only gain one in Maryland. So in the twelve States electing Representatives on Tuesday, the delegations will stand about as followers: Republicans 72; Democrats 19; a Democratic loss of two. Complete returns may vary this a little, but we doubt it. Still we must not give up under this state of things and paralyze manly efforts of the Conservative party. While we do not deem it pruant to take an active part in polities just now, still we must cheer and encourage those who are laboring in our behalf. The change is very perceptible in public sentiment at the North, and if radicalism does not engulph as before the close of Johnson's administration, conservatism will triumph. It has much to contend with and was burdened in the last election with some unfortunate nominees. And then it has to carry along the anti-war men. and combat the influence of holders of paper and unadjusted claims, who fear the power of Southern Representation in Congress. Yet with these and many other influences working against them the conservatives have greatly reduced the Republican majorities in nearly all the States. Ohio falls short of the Republican vote of 1864 some 20,000; Indiana about 16,000, and several other States have gone in proportion. The vote shows our friends in the North are counted by millions, and as the passions and interests of men die sway, the Conservative ranks are augented. So we say let us take coure. If radicalism does not bring on civil war before the close of the caldential term the Conservative para bound to triumph, and reduce the fanatics of New England to ut tion. The course we should orsue in the meantime is thus very well stated by the Richmond Exami-

Let us enforce an absolute unanimi ty of purpose among ourselves disling from decent recognition every tio shows a willingness to encourage our Northern enemies, or to discourage our reliable Northern friends. Let us, by our deportment, give present strength to our friends, and at the same time assure them of certain ultimate success whenever we and they can unite in actual conflict with the despicable minority party that now asurps the authority of the Federal Government

A SALOS AND BOWLESS ALLEY OUR Sering townsman, M. McLaugh-hus just fitted up a very handsome soloon on Penri street where good liquous will be kept on hand; and in connection therewith is a fine Bowling Alley, now ready for all who wish to avail themselves of meh healthy exercise. It is free for all to-day.

Judge Will's Charge to the Grand Jury of this District. GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JUNY! The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereto, constitute the supreme law of the land. The powers of the Government, as provided by the Constitution, are divided into three separate, distinct and independent Departments, to each of which are assistant its measurements. according to the desired as a proper as a

adopted so a part of the Constitution, it is provided that "no person shall be held to attawn for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual wateriers. allitis, when in actual service in time of var or public danger." In pursuance to his provision of the Constitution and the laws of Congress, you have been summoned, empannelled and sworn, to enquire into, and presentment make of, all offences against the laws of the United States punishable by indictions. indictment or presentment in the Courts
thereof, and which may have been committed within the last Judicial District of
Mississippi, the high seas, and such other
places to which the jurisdiction of this
Court extends, as provided by law.

It becomes my date.

Court extends, as provided by law.

It becomes my duty as the presiding Judge of the Court, to give you such instruction as may be necessary to aid you in the discharge of your duties as the Grand Inquestors of the Government. A long observation, coupled with some experience in the Courts of the country, and especially as connected with the administration of the laws for the prevention and punishment of crime, convinces me that Judges and Jurors, being subject to all the prejudices and partialities of other men, unless particularly guarded, are liable to have their judgments biased by these passions, and by surrounding circumstances; to guard you against or the property of the propert quire into, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge, touching your present service : the counsel of the Government, your follows and your own, you will keep secret; you shall present no person through malice, hatred or ill-will; nor shall you leave any person appresented, through fear, favor or affection, or for any reward, hope or protise thereof; but in all your presentments, you shall present the truth, the whole trath, and nothing but the truth, to the best of your skill and understanding."

your skill and understanding."

Your Foreman will preside over the de-liberations of Your Body, will administer an eath to all winesses who may appear, or be brought before you, to "speak the fruth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in relation to the subject of en-quiry before you, and will endorse the action of your Body, as hereafter directed, whether agree thereto or not. You will each con sider yourself a sworn witness, and will make known to your fellow-jurors any vi olation of the laws of the United States over which you have cognizance, and which may have been committed within your knowledge. Should you, from information, believe that the law has been violated, and lieve that the law has been violated, by that the fact can be established by witnesses within the reach of the process of this Court, you will process of this boundary before you and excause them to be brought before you and ex-amineden relation thereto; or should prose aminedein relation therete; or should prose-cutors and witnesses voluntarily appear before you, or be summanuel or recognized to appear before you by the Commissioners of the Court, or by the order of the District At-torney, you will, in such cases, carefully ex-amine such witnesses as to their knowledge respecting the guilt of the accused, your ob-ject being to ascertain the truth. After hav-ing fully and carefully examined the testimo-ny, should twelve of your number concur in the belief of the guilt of the accused, your foreman will report the fact to the District Attorney, who will draw up and sign the in-divtment, when your foreman will indorse upon it the words "A true bill," and sign his name, "Foreman of the Grand Jury," which he, accompanied by you, will bring into hame, roreman of the Grand Jury, which he, accompanied by you, will bring into Court. The District Attorney will, at all times, when requested, attend and aid you in your examinations, and in the discharge

Should any witness aummoned or recognized to appear before you, refuse to do so, or, when appearing, refuse to testify, you will report the same, when the necessary steps will be taken to compel a compliance. Having given you all the directions deemed necessary's to the manner in which your duties are to be discharged, it remains for me briefly to call your attention to the offences which should be the subject of your inquiry. As a general rule sets made criming. inquiry. As a general rule, acts made criminal by the taws of the State, either as common law or statuary offences, are alone cognizable in the State Courts. There are, however, a few exceptions to this rule, embracing acts done on board the vessels of the linited States, on navigable streams, in dock yards, arsenals, forts, and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, although within the boundaries of the Divisional states, although within the boundaries of the Division and the places. arsenuls, forts, and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Unites, States, although within the boundaries of this District. In such places, acts made indictable by the laws of the State, and not mentioned in any act of Congress, are to be proscented in this Court according to the laws of the State. Offences committed in all other places in this District, are only such as are created by the several sois of Gongress, coming under the jurisdiction of this Court. These acts you will find under the little of Crimes, in Brightley's Digest of the Statutes of the United States, (volls I and 2.) which will be furnished you at your room. There are also a number of acts, and criminal by the statutes, passed by Congress at its last session, which I will hereafter mention, with the time each went into effect, copies of which will be furnished you, and all of which are given you in charge.

You will take up each of these acts, commeccing with those passed in 1790, and examine them carefully, and if satisfied that either of them has been violated, either from facts within the knowledge of one of your own body, or the testimory of witnesses examined by you, you will make the proper presentment.

You, i owever, observe that by the act of

presentment.
You, i owever, observe that by the act of 1720, the crime of treason against the United States sunst be established by the festimony

States furnit be established by the festimony of two witnesses to each overt net, unless confused in upon court.

The sets of Congress passed at the last session, and to which your attention is called, are as follows:

1st. An act supported April 5th 1836, conjuted "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

2d. An act tensed April the 5th 1826, conjute the United States."

nited States."

2d. An act pussed April the 9th 1860, enti-ited "An act to protect all persons in the inited States in their civil rights, and to furnish the mestic of their vindication." I

furnish the meatic of their visidesation." I am fully aware, that the provisions of this set, conflict materially with a number of the acts passed by the Legislature of this State; that there exists a difference of opinion, both as to the window and that there exists as the window and that there exists in the minds of many a deep projudice against its cuforrement. As stated in the cutoff the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereto, become the supremelaw of the land; such being the case, any State law which conflicts there with its the extent of such conflicts there with its the extent of such conflict is importative.

laws, and must be respected and suferced as such until repealed by Congress or de-clared unconstitutional and void by the clared unconstitutional and void by the proper Court, neither of which having been done, this act must be suforced. The question, as to whether a law is wise or unwise, belongs exclusively to the law making power not to the judicial. A Judge or Juroz, who wilfully permits his actions to be controlled by public opinion, the one way or the other, in regard to his official duties, is unworthy of his position.

in regard to his official dulies, is an orthogod his position.

3d. An act approved May 21st. 1866, chtitled, "An act to prevent and punish kidnapping." This offence is so revolting to every sense of justice and humanity that I suppose all good citizens will aid in the enforcement of this act.

4th. An act approved July 3d 1866, enti-

ment of this act.

4th. An act, approved July 3d 1866, entitied, "An act to regulate the transportation
of Nitro Glycerine or Glynoine and other
substances therein mentioned. The danger
to human life and property resulting from a
disregard of the provisions of this act should
subject such offender to speedy and exemplary omissionent.

ry punishment.
5th. The last act to which your attention d, is an act entitled, "An act to prevent snnggling and for other purposes," approved July 18th 1866. This act, I have no doubt, has been frequently violated in this District. We are all interested in its enforcement. There seems to be an opinion among many, that it is no harm to evade the revenue laws when it can be done; to steal the public property, especially cotton; to trespass on the public lands; and in a word, to defrand the Government by any means provided these provided they can escape punishment; that the offs.ce, if any, is not in committing the act, but in letting it be known. I hope be-fore you shall have finished your labors, you will have given such offenders a lesson no soon forgotten; that he who defrauds the

soon forgotten: that he who defrauds the Government, defrands every member of it, and merits the punishment due his offence. By the provisions of the Constitution no expost facto law can be passed by Congress; that is, a law declaring an act criminal, committed prior to the passage of the law, or increasing the punishment for an act already committed. You will, therefore, confine your annuities, to such only as have been your enquiries, to such only as have been committed since the time the several laws

went into operation.

You will also observe that presecutions for the crime of treason, and all other capital offences, number and forgery excepted, must be commenced within three years from the commission of the act, and all offences the commission of the act, and an outcome not capital, within two years. It is proper to remark that the time during which this Court was suspended, say from the 9th of January, 1851, to the 9th May, 1806, will not be computed as a portion of the time making the bar. You will therefore, in all making the bar. cases except murder and forgery, which are not limited, ascertain whether or not the prosecution is barred. The issuance of process by the commissioners of this Court or other State or Federal officers authorized by law to do so, will be considered the commencement of the prosecution. Should parties be under arrest, or recognizance to answer for offences, and the testimony be insufficient to find an indictment, so soon as you shall have so determined, you will report the fact so that the party can be discharged.

One other point and I have done. The power to grant pardon for offences against the United States, is, by the Constitution, vested alone in the President as the Exec-utive of the nation, and cannot, therefore, be granted either by jurors or judges on the one hand, nor can any one be tried, convicted or punished for an offence, for the com-mission of which he has obtained the mission of which he has obtained the Excentive elemency, on the other, subject, however, to the conditions upon which the pardon has been granted. Any one, who has obstinately refused to apply for or accept the elemency offered by the President for his participation in the late rebellion, ought not to complain at suffering the penalties imposed for such an offence.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,-The Picayune discusses the advantage of the Southern route as compared with the Northwestern. The latter runs through a barren, uninhabited country, ours through "the already partially settled State of Texas, and the territories of Colorado and New Mexico, capable of sustaining a hundred millions of people." The one is in a severe climate, where snow falls to a great depth during a large portion of the year; the other through a country where snow is almost unknown, and which is covered with perpetual ver-In agricultural and mineral dure. production, also our route has great advantages. Another of its superior-

ities is thus stated: Theirs can have no support from branch roads or water communication to fertile valleys and populous communities on the way-it is one long, branchiess trunk, unproductive and profitiess till it reaches the Pacific slope; ours will connect with all the railroads of Texas, tap the rich trade of the Rio Grande, and in its onward progress, connect with great thorough fares of travel and traffic from North ern Mexico and through Lower Cali fornia. A region of country vast as the continent of Europe, and far rich er in minerals and agriculture, awaits to pour its inexhaustible trade and

treasures into it. The same paper gives the following account of what has been done and is doing in connection with the Southern route, and advises a call upon Northern and European capitalists to forward the work, the completion of which will make the Southwest "the very centre and capital of the New

At the moment we write the trains of the "Southern Pacific Railroad," socalled, are running daily to Marshall, Texas, some fifty miles west of Shreveport. We understand it is being slowof Shreveport, another road will ere ong run to the banks of the Mississippi opposite Vicksburg. Plans are on fost to connect the Opelonens Railond, westward, from New Iberia via the Sabine with the Texas and New Orleans road; and thereby, at Honston, with the extensive systems of railroads already constructed by our enterprising Texas neighbors-one extending west of Houston, eighty miles to the Colorado River; and a route surveyed and soon to be put under work. thence to San Antonio.

There are now building in England, or under orders to be built, twenty-six iron-armor, piated vessels of war. The estimated expenditure on the hulls of these vessels from April 1st to March 31st, is £256,632. From the return moved for by Mr. Laind rela-tive to iron-plated ships and batteries, it seems that there are thirty iron plated ships affest, sail four builds The floating batteries are the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt and Thunder.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Press Association.

Monday, Nov. 5th, 1866. Pursuant to adjournment, the Press Association of the State of Mississippi net at the City of Vicksburg, at 12 clock M., on Monday, November 5, 1866, the following members being resent:

Vicksburg Herald-I. M. Patridge, Jan-Swords Vicksburg Times-T B. Manlove, H. Shan

Claricu—J. J. Shannen, J. L. Power, Brandon Republican—A. J. Frantz, Eastern Star—C. H. Wilson, Woodville Republican—J. S. McNeely A quorum being present, the President Col. I. M. Patridge, called the Association to order. On motion, the reading of the mi-

last meeting was dispensed with for the pre-Mr. Power, from the committee appointed at last meeting to prepare and report a Con-stitution for the government of the Associa-tion, submitted a report, which was read, and on motion further action was postponed thereon nutil 8 o'clock r. M.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The first business in order was the report of the committee on the Constitution Ou motion, the committee were allowed further time, to report at 12 o'clock, Tues-

The semi-annual address was then delivered by Cel. T. B. Manlove, of the Vicksburg Times

The President announced that Major Hillyer, the essayist, was absent on an important mission, which prevented his attendance. On motion the convention adjourced until

Tuesday, at 12 M.

I.M. PATRIDGE, President. J. L. Power, Secretary.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1866.

Yaroo Banner-J. C. Prewitt.
And Mesers. Allan, MacDonal, correspondent of the New York World; G. S. Patridg, telegraphic correspondent of the Memphis Bulletin; W. J. Duncan, ex-editor Floya

Lonisiatia.

The President submitted a correspondence between himself and the merchants of Vicksburg, in which the latter propose the tender of a Public Dinner to the Press Association. The correspondence having been read, on motion of Mr. Frantz, the invitation was accepted, the action of the President ratified, and the correspondence ordered to be spread

The following is the correspondence: Vicksnurg, Miss., Oct. 29, '64. Col. I. M. Patridge, President Press Association,

Vicksburg, Mississippi
DEAR Str:-From a notice in the public prints, it appearing that the Press Association of the State of Mississippi, propose holding their annual meeting in this city, on November 5th 1866, the undersigned, through you tender to the delegates of that Association, a public dinner, to be gi this city, at such time as would suit the members of the Association. Manlove & Hobart, Peters & Buckner, Ben. Hardaway & Co.Johnson & Lamkin,

A. M. Paxton & Co. J. B. McKay & Co. Ellet, Huggins & Co.H. Hammett, Smith & Parsons, J. A. Peale & Co. Ellis, Warner & Co. A. H. Jayne & Co. C. A. Walton & Co. Ellis, Warner & Co. C. A. Walton & A. H. Jayne & Co. Johns, Stites, Green & Co. Johns, Lee & Johns, W. E. Gaunt & Co. Green & Matthews, T. J. Finney, Keirsky & Bro. Louis Hoffman, Wm. McCutchen, Jas. Hazelett, Shearer & Kern. Wells & Green, W. A. Farchild, S. F. Spencer & Co. E. L. Hall, Geo. C. Kress & Co. Jas. A. Dell,
A. L. Jaquith,
Brown & Townsley,
W. P. Hollowsy.

Max Kuner. VICKSBURG, Oct. 29, 1866. Gentlesses:—I have received your note of this date, tendering to the members of the Mississippi Press Association, of which have the honor to be President, the compliment of a public dinner, on the occasion of its next meeting in this city, on the 5tl

I have no doubt the members of the Pre will be in attendance on that occasi will take pleasure in meeting our citizent socially, and on their behalf, I accept your generous invitation. The Convention will probably be in session two or three days, and I leave with you the selection of the time and place.

With great regular, application.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, 1 M. PATRIDGE Messrs Manlove & Hobart, Peters & Suckner, A. M. Paxion & Co., Ellett, Hug Buckner, A. M. Pakina gins & Co., and others.

Mr. Power, from the Committee on Con-stitution, submitted a report, which, after some discussion was adopted:

Mr. Power offered the following results.

Mr. Power offered the following results.

on, which was ununimously adopted : Resolved, That the thanks of this Ass ciation are due, and are hereby tendered to

Col. T. B. Manlove, of the Times, for the very eloquent, appropriate and timely address, delivered by him, before the Association last evening, and that he be requested to farmish a copy of the same for publication, in the soveral papers of the State.

Mr. McCullum offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Ecsolved That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to Col. I. M. Patridge, for the courteous, efficient, dignified and impartial manner in which be has discharged the duthes devolving upon him, as Pres ident of the Missispel Press Convention.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Templeton, Lesses of the Viersburg Theatre, our compliments for the courtesy extended to the Press Association, during their stay is the city.

the city.

Mr. Pitts offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously Whereas. The Press Association of the State of Mississippi, have heard with deep regret, that Mrs. Harriet N Prewett, an excellitross of this State, who has contributed in the past, to the fame of the Press of Mississippi, is now sorely afflicted: Cherefore be it

Renolved, That we tender to Mrs. Preset our profound esteem and condejence, with the lervent hope that she may be spared many years of happiness and prosperity. Resolved, That the Secretary furnish Mrs. Present with an official copy of these resolutions.

nes. Power, McCullum, McNeely, Holt. Measer. Power, McCullum, McNeely, Holt and Prowett, having been appointed a conmittee to prepare and repeat resolutions touching public affairs, submitted the following, which was maximously adopted: Whereas, the opinions of the press being usually regarded as the representative medium of the opinions of the people, it may not be inappropriate again to give expression to its views concerning demortle and national affairs. Be it therefore.

Resolved, That the address delivered by Cal. T. Manlove, at the opening of this meet Gol T. Manlove, at the opening of this hoesting of the Association, fully embedies our views, presenting as it does a full and sloquent statement of our horoic struggle for independence, our hearing under defeat and disaster, and our readiness to yield to every constitutional, just exaction that may be de-

anded of us Mr. Power offered the following, which

Mr. Power only adopted:
Association of the Associat Resolved. That the thanks of the Associa-tion are due and archereby sincerely tender-ed to the conductors of the Vicksburg Press, and to the merchants and public generally of the Hill City, for the very hospitable and princely manner in which we have been re-ceived and entertained during our stay in the city.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows—each being elected by

clamation: President-T. B. MANLOVE Pirst Vice President—J. I. McCULLUM. Second Vice President—J. S. McNEELY. Secretary—J. I. POWER. Treasure—C. H. WILSON. Col. John S. Holt was then elected Orator,

and Col. I. M. Patridge Essayist for the nex meeting of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Patridge, Brandon was elected as the next place of meeting of the

Association.

No further business appearing, the Association adjourned until the first Wednesday in May next.

I. M. PATRIDGE. President.

J. L. Pownu, Secretary.

INDIAN AFFAIRS .- The Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Colorado Territory has forwarded to the Commisioner of Indian Affairs a letter of General Carson, commanding Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, in relation to difficulties with the Indians in-Southern Colorado. General Carson. says that a war is impending with the Ute Indians, who have recently driven off a lot of stock from the Heurfano, The Press Convention met puranant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Daily Times, and was called to order by the Prosident; the following additional members and visitors being present:

Southern Journal—T.T. Pitts.
National Star—J. L. McCallam.

National Star—J. L. McCallam.

Varoe Banner—J. C. Prewitt. killing one man, and taking prisoners the Munches are going west, and will, beyond doubt, involve the Tabanches in the war.

It is reported that the Keiwas are ommitting outrages in Texas. With reference to the difficulty with

the Utes, the Hon. J. F. Chanes, delegate from New Mexico, writing from Santa Fe, under date of October 9th, states that it has arisen from the mismanagement of a military officer. appears that the Utes at Maxwell's ranche had become incensed on necount of the death of one of their number, by a Mexican sheep herder. Maxwell becoming alarmed for the safety of his family, sent word to Fort Union about the state of affairs, and one or two companies were sent to his relief. One of the officers, it appears, becoming intoxicated, drew his pistol on Kahnetche, one of the principal chiefs of the 2d inst., says: of the Ute band. Hence the present trouble with these Indians, the original difficulty, owing to the killing of one of their number, having been sat-

isfactorily adjusted.

W. F. M. Arny, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, writes, unler date of October 9, that twelve Utes had been killed, and that the feeling among the Indians was very bitter, but that efforts were being made to avert the war which was pending.

WORKMEN'S HOMES IN SCOTLAND .for there the number of one-roomed houses is 3,213, of which number 1,253 which I shelter seven human creatures, while each of the other 950 dwellings has more than seven inmates. There are in all Scotland no fewer than 7,964 houses-if they can be called houses without windows; and 36,733 houses nearly one million of the people of Scotland, or nearly one-third of the life can be secured, and which are thus totally unfit for human habitation. What wonder that working-men like to spend as much of their leisure as possible in public honses, and as little of it as possible in their houses .- [The English Mechanic.

Manufactures at the South are beginning to grow encouraging. factory in Augusta has forned out, In the past year, 6,410,600 yards of cloth, and a profit of only two cents per yard would amount to twenty-five per cent, on the capital of the concern -8600,000. This proves that there is profit to be acquired in the manufature of cotton where it is grown.

John Bright repeated all his arguments in support of reform at a "mon ster" demonstration made by the peo-ple of Scotland in Glasgow. Mr. Bright added on this occasion the advice that if the people were "reviled" by the ministerial party during the next session of Parliament, it would be for them to again assemble "In scores of thousands to deliberate what further mensures are necessary for the maintenance of their rights.

The Western tende has set in with a The Western imde has set in with a strong current on the through line from Vicksburg, of which this read form a part. Our Seima merchants have for some days been receiving considerable amounts of freight over this line, and yesterday a car load of through freight passed up to Talladega. Our coal is aiready being shipped to large quantities over this road and its compactions to Mobile and Columbus, Miss., and the proprietors of the Brisarleid and other limit where we contracting for the shipment of iron by the same route to Mobile and other points. This is but the beginning.—Selma Messenger

Gen. Dick Taylor dined with Gens. Grant and Sherman in Washington on the 3rd, and it is said the exchange of courtesins between them was frank and gallant

The Poor Man's Jewels.

BY MRS. DENNISON.

My home it is a poor one
To all who pass it by :
They cannot see its beauty
And neither faith, can i—
That is in paint and limber,
In those way or in toof—
But that it has its beauties.
I'll quitkly give you proof.

And pender two wee darling Are beauty Jean and Meg.

A cluster of fair jewels,
Five in the rugged set;
If any man has brighter,
I have to learn if yet;
And Tota, when I am swing.
The arms with weary strait
Their blessed faces chose ma
And make me strong again.

I sometimes all and wonder
"What will their future be of
If they man delve and putter!
A tread mill round like me;
And scearcely at the year's end
Ea ball a great to spare—
And see lear then put ever them,
Twill be too Empl to bear.

But then I chink, as nabless Rise in the seale of might God pant the poor man forward. And gives him power and light And learning, Tom will find the And Christian fruth will show That Heaven makes no disti Between the high and low. So, though my home's a poor one, To all who pass it by, And none can see its beauty, Save mother. God, and I The future may be grander, For some great glory was, Some gon set in the ages, Ils over a new man, and

A History in Two Verses. (The tragic history and death of Got. Alex. McCling, of Mississippi, has connected his na with a metamboly interest. On the bloody field Mexico he won recover as "the bravest of the bravia in personal process he towered like Saul among Israelities to the forma and on the hustings clarine retien and thrilling eloquence, held his he era spail bound. In nerve and gentus he had fipers and no superiors. Mentally and physical see have known few who were his equal, but circustances with the world judged harsally, when right or wrong we know not.) made life to him burthen. His and showed that room but A has concompact AJAX. The 'Threatailon' to the 'Spirit Death' from his pen, we find us an old scrap book. Eo. Houston Journal. Invocation.

BY ALEXANDER K. M'CLUNG,

wiftly speed o'er the waves of time Spirit of Death!
In manhood's norm, in youthful prime
I woo thy breath:
For the fading hous of hope have fled
Like the dolchin's light.
And dark are the clouds above my heaf
As the stariese night.

Ot validy the mariner sighs for the rest Of the peaceful haven,
The pilgrim saint for the atches of the blest,
The galley slave for the night wind's breath
At birming acon.
But more gladly 1 spring to thy cold arms. Death;
Come acon? come som?

DEPARTURE OF THE EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.-The Macon Ga. Telegraph,

for the darkey Land of Promise. The sence of legislative relief. witnessing. Many of the emigrants where there has been no such forbear-seemed to leave with light hearts, and with not an anxious thought of the future, whilst others entered upon the journey almost with reluctance, and Besides, in a period of revulsion left their friends and relatives with and panic, men lose the moral power tears and misgivings. They were es-corted to the train by one of the col-cert; they are unable prudently to

they intend to settle. COMMODORE J. R. TECKER.—We were shown on yesterday by a gentleman in this city, who is his near relation, a letter from

Ottawa House there, absconded fast Tuesday, taking with him from \$10, stallments—unless the debtor other 000 to \$14,000 in borrowed money, wise consents—preserving in full force traced into Vermont by one of his Judgment, and giving the creditor amcreditors, but Armstead's wife had ple means to protect himself against taken another track with all the plunder in her possession.

been formed for the same purpose, and dy or obligation, that both State and that the prospects of success are flat. Federal Courts will deem that there is

Advices from Indianola, Texas, to October 27, aum up the amount of cotton shipped to the 1st of September, at 9,000 bales, against 35,000 bales in 1860. The Indianola Times thinks that will show the probable per cent.

The trouble in Maryland relative to the registry law results from the same cause which has produced so much distinct in Missouri. Tempessee and Louisiana. When the war was in produced that will show the probable per cent. age of the Texas crop this year.

On Tuesday a drove of one thousand only these were allowed to vote who sheep crossed into Virginia, over the fully sustained the Administration, chain bridge at Washington. They were driven from the West, and will be disposed of in the State of Virginia

Legislative Relief to Debtors. The old Bee, one of the solid jour-

nals of New Orleans, and whose editorials we have read for many years with interest, has a lengthy article on "relief" a part of which we give below. The subject was discussed in the Clarion a few days since, and will be reverted to again: The extent to which State legisla-

tion may relieve debtors without mod-

ifying or interrupting judicial reme-

dies to the detriment of creditors, has

long been a mooted question among lawyers which in this State has hereto fore baffled all attempts at practical so lution. Yet occasions have more than once occurred in our history when, as generally agreed on all hands, the interests alike of the debtor class of the creditor class have called for a prudent and equitable modification of the ordinary processes in the judicial collection of debts. Where creditors also debtors and feel the need of same relief from instant and or whelming pressure which is desired by their debtors; the common increst is too evident to require special as or argument. It will be admitted by an that when a portion are ranously pressed, the calamity is self-generating and must result a last in an epidemic of pecuniary and commercial disasters. The situation here indicates ponds in a large measure with a condition of affairs now existing in this State, and, indeed, throughout the South. It is true, however, that this picture does not apply to a great part of our rural population. For many reasons which are obvious to every intelligent observer, and which, having often been discussed, it is needless to repeat, the mass of Louisiana planters and farmers have bills payable falling due, or past due, accumulating upon their straightened assets, almost as thick as autumnal leaves, while they are about as bare of bills receivable as a decidnous tree of leaves after the frosts of a Siberian winter have done their worst. Nevertheless it would be well, not for them only, but for the interest of their creditors, and for the prosperity of the State, if the law could, without material injustice in any relation, so temper the general pressure upon them that they will not be precipitated into general ruin. In that event, their property, forced to sale simultaneously in bulk as it were, would be sacrificed at insignificant prices, their creditors would lose in proportion to the sacrifice, agriculture, which they mainly represent, would fall into worse confusion than now, and commerce would experience in a still greater, perhaps in a disastrons degree, the discouraging and par-On Wednesday evening the Liberia alying effects of uncertain and diemigrants to the number of some two minishing crops. Voluntary forbearhundred and fifty, left Macon to ship ance has done much to supply the abscene at the depot was one well worth are many and painful exceptions

Workmen's Homes in Scotland.—
Edinburgh numbers 1,530 one roomed houses, of which 825 contain each six inmates and under, while no one of the sound of drum and fife. The voyage is destined to be a long and mobilindly and desperately, though he the remaining 705 contains less than notonous one, and the ship in which may be going in a road to ruin, and blindly and desperately, though he that number of occupants. In Giasthey are to sail will be very much though every blow may recoil upon gow the state of things is still worse: crowded. There will be no less than himself. Hence it would assuredly be 800 souls on board of her. The Geor-gia colonists go to the town of Green-vide by timely legislation against ville, in the neighborhood of which the mischievous consequences incident in such cases. The great difficulty in this respect has been to mitigate the process of collecting a debt as regards the debtor without windows; and 36,733 houses of only one apartment; proving that nearly one million of the people of Scotland, or nearly one third of the entire population, are living in houses, places improperly so called, in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life and some state of the house of President Prado preme living in houses, places improperly no called, in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life and the hands of President Prado preme Court of Mississippi has set and the hands of President Prado acide an act of the Legislature for the life and the members of his Chiral acide an act of the Legislature for the series of the legislature for th Invariably at the hands of Freedent Prado and the members of his Catalone.

It is true, as has been alledged, that upon his arrival some dissatisfaction was shown by subordinate officers at the idea of a foreigner occupying chief command in their service, and the Commodore promptly offered his resignation to prevent any treation—but the Government declined its acceptance, and the malcontents were immediately placed under arrest for trial by courts martial—Index.

The purpose of this act is to change, in certain particulars A Montreal paper says that Wm. F.

Armstead, the colored barber of the issue anccessively for four annual inwise consents-preserving in full force 8700 and \$800 in clothing. He was in the meantime the "lien" of the

> the fraudulent acts of the debtor. This extends the period of judicial collection perhaps about two years At Mossy Creek, on the East Ten-longer than the present average time-lessee and Georgia Railroad, zine is But it does not suspend final process known to abound in immense quanti- or interrupt gradual collection of the ties. A company was formed to dedebt. And it is hoped by the friends velop these mines in 1860, but the war of the measure that it will allect in so put a stop to the enterprise. The At- inappreciable a degree the Constituanta Era says another company has tional rights of the creditor as to remeno substantial reason for nullifying it.

> > gress electoral privileges were denied to Conservatives in these States, and

The Richmond Times, of the 22d be disposed of in the Stale of Virginia inst. says: "W. Hepworth Dixon, of those who were deprived of their stock during the war."

Logiand, J. Noda and T. Vagar, of Japan, have arrived at Richmo Admiral Farragut receives \$19,000 are so journing at the Ballard House, as his share of the Mobile prize The first unused was once the editor of the London Atheneum.